

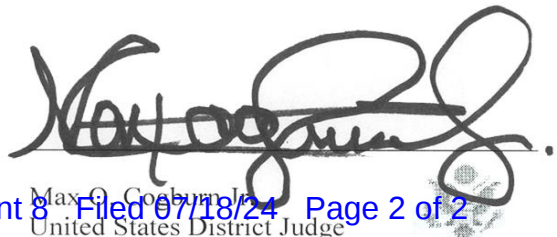
release ‘either too harsh or inappropriately tailored to serve’ general punishment goals.” Folks v. United States, 733 F. Supp. 2d 649, 651 (W.D.N.C. 2010) (internal citation omitted). “One of the purposes of supervised release is to provide rehabilitation and oversight of the offender to deter their return to crime.” Id. at 652. Consequently, “full compliance with the terms of supervised release is what is expected of a person under the magnifying glass of supervised release and does not warrant early termination.” Id. (quoting United States v. McKay, 352 F. Supp. 2d 359, 361 (E.D.N.Y. 2005)). If it were, then “the exception would swallow the rule.” McKay, 352 F. Supp. 2d at 361. Ultimately, the decision whether to terminate a term of supervised release is within the Court’s discretion. See United States v. Pregent, 190 F.3d 279, 283 (4th Cir. 1999) (noting that the phrase “the interest of justice” gives the district court latitude to consider a broad range of factors in addition to an individual’s behavior in considering whether to terminate the supervised release period).

In support of his motion for early termination of supervised release, Defendant cites compliance with the terms of his supervision. (Doc. No. 4). But even full compliance with the terms of supervised release is insufficient to justify early termination. McKay, 352 F. Supp. 2d at 361. And, as the Government points out, Defendant has not complied fully with the terms of his release, testing positive for marijuana use in 2021 and 2023. (Doc. No. 7). Moreover, Defendant’s probation officer opposes Defendant’s motion for early termination. The Court will, therefore, deny Defendant’s motion for early termination of supervised release.

ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that Defendant’s pro se motion for early termination of supervised release, (Doc. No. 4), is hereby **DENIED**.

Signed: July 18, 2024


Max G. Cooburn, Jr.
United States District Judge